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Justice Assistance News

LEAA, OJJDP Administrators Resign

LEAA Administrator Homer F. Broome, Jr., and Ira M. Schwartz, administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, resigned last month.

Mr. Broome was appointed LEAA administrator in May, 1980 following enactment of the Justice System Improvement Act in December, 1979. Previously, he was deputy administrator for administration of LEAA, serving in that post since January, 1979.

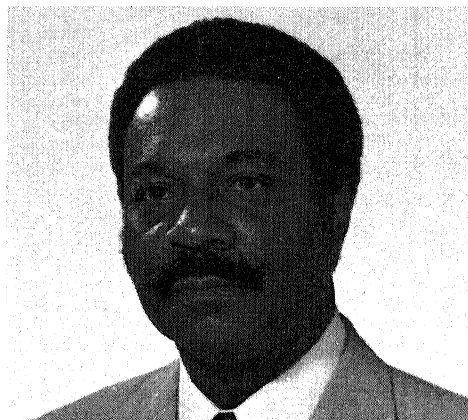
Prior to serving at LEAA, Mr. Broome was a commander in the Los Angeles Police Department where he headed the Commission Service Group of the Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners.

Mr. Broome is returning to his native California to become a commissioner of the Los Angeles Department of Public Works. George H. Bohlinger, assistant administrator of LEAA's Office of Criminal Justice Programs, will serve as acting LEAA administrator.

Ira Schwartz resigned February 7 as OJJDP administrator, a post he had held since January, 1980. Before joining OJJDP, Mr. Schwartz had served as executive director of the Washington State Council on Crime and Delinquency since 1977.

Mr. Schwartz has joined the National Council on Crime and Delinquency as a consultant. Charles A. Lauer, OJARS

acting general counsel, has been named acting administrator of OJJDP. ■



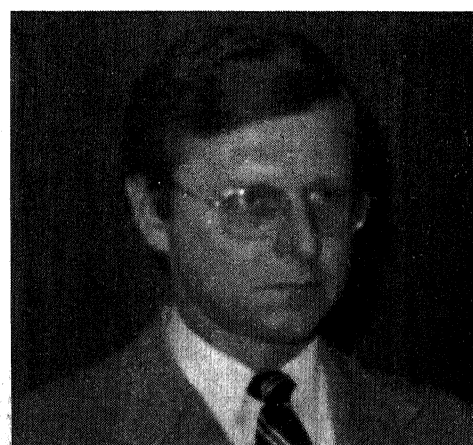
Mr. Broome



Mr. Schwartz



Mr. Lauer



Mr. Bohlinger

National Victims' Rights Week Is April 20-26, 1981

(See Story On Page 16.)

In This Issue

Broome, Schwartz Resign	1
Law Enforcement Accreditation Program Continued	3
Juvenile Justice Standards Developed	4
BJS Parole Survey Released ...	6

..... 8

..... 16

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING

Crime Control: A Public Duty

Professor Brunon Holyst, director of the Institute of Crime Problems in Warsaw, Poland, is writing a book on the American criminal justice system and submitted the following article at the request of *Justice Assistance News*. Professor Holyst is head of the Department of Criminology at the University of Lodz and teaches at the University of Warsaw. He is a co-founder of the Polish Criminology Society and the author of 10 books and over 150 articles on criminal justice.

Counteracting crime is the duty not only of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies; it is the duty of every institution in society as well as the general public. The well-being of the entire society depends upon stemming criminal activity.

In many countries today, there is a shift away from the strategy of controlling crime by meting out strict sentences to criminal offenders to trying to prevent crimes before they occur.

Although crime control strategies may vary from culture to culture, any successful program must incorporate several universal elements.

First, before government officials institute any new policy, public reaction must be considered. New policies must be examined to determine whether adverse public reaction will cause large-scale violation, and thus encourage criminal activity.

Second, society must attempt to control existing criminal activity. The best method is by early detection and treatment of offenders or potential offenders. This treatment must ensure both the protection of society and the protection of the offender. The public has a duty to participate in the treatment of offenders by reporting criminal activity when it occurs and discouraging crime through example and social pressure against anti-social behavior.

Third, rehabilitation should begin the moment an offense is committed. Rehabilitation should be the focus of the sentence, balancing deprivation of liberty with compensation to society. After an offender has completed the sentence, rehabilitation should continue. Ex-offenders should receive professional counselling. Average citizens can help in the rehabilitation of offenders by good example and discouraging further criminal behavior.

This is perhaps the most important element in preventing crime—citizen participation.

Every person fulfills many social roles as a family member, worker, and friend. In this regard, even the societies of different political systems are alike. The responsibilities connected with these social roles are part of people everywhere.

It is through these roles that individual citizens can have the greatest impact on preventing crime—by example and education. They can start with their own children and those around them. There is a great demand today for education in psychology and sociology. It is reflected everywhere by the number of persons attending special classes for parents and seeking advice in psychological and family counselling centers. Societies must help parents help their children and others by offering more training in these areas.

Citizens' concern for crime prevention should be mirrored by government action. Institutions with primary responsibility for directing crime prevention activities should be created. These institutions should marshal all forces in society to combat crime—criminal justice professionals, trained volunteers, and average citizens.

Societies must become sensitive to the need for crime prevention. And they must be courageous in dealing with criminal behavior. Societies must learn to help—by example, public pressure, and rehabilitation—those who would stray from the moral and legal norms of the culture. ■



Law Enforcement Agency Accreditation Program Continued

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has awarded grants totalling \$1 million to help establish accreditation standards for the nation's estimated 30,000 law enforcement agencies.

A \$650,000 grant was made to the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) to research and develop standards for an accreditation process. The IACP will in turn subcontract part of the project to the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), and the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF).

A \$348,646 supplemental grant was made to the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies to provide for commission staff and resources.

Former LEAA Administrator Homer F. Broome, Jr., signed the grants in ceremonies attended by representatives of the commission, the IACP, NSA, NOBLE, and PERF.

The commission will produce a book of standards for administration, opera-

tions, and support services. The standards are being developed by the IACP, NOBLE, NSA, and PERF. Once they prove viable and are approved by the commission they will be adopted by the country's law enforcement agencies on a voluntary basis.

"Our goal is to standardize the hiring, operational, and administrative practices of police departments and sheriffs' offices around the country," Mr. Broome said. "We are trying to build an autonomous organization that will not be dependent on anyone politically or financially."

Mr. Broome said he hoped that once the accreditation process is started it will become self-sustaining through fees paid by the participating police departments.

The commission was formed in September 1979 with a \$420,000 LEAA grant to the IACP. Another LEAA grant of \$1.1 million was made to the IACP on January 14, 1980. The IACP is acting as the conduit of the accreditation project funding for itself, NSA, NOBLE, and PERF. This money was and is being

used to help develop the commission, and research, write, and develop standards. Further grants are anticipated during the next two years.

The commission is composed of 11 officials from the enforcement community and 10 representatives from government and private sector agencies.

The goals of the program are to:

- Increase the effectiveness and the efficiency of the delivery of law enforcement services.

- Increase citizen and individual officer confidence in law enforcement standards and practices.

- Effect a greater standardization of administrative and operational practices.

The commission will adopt standards with which to measure the strengths and weaknesses of the law enforcement services that are provided to the public.

"We want to give mayors, city managers, and police chiefs the tools with which they can make a self-assessment of their own departments and then mold the departments to provide desired public services," Mr. Broome said. ■



Norm Darwick, IACP, signs grant agreement. Standing from left are: Kenneth Joseph, Commission on Accreditation; Ferris Lucas, National Sheriffs' Association; Gary Hayes, PERF; Homer Broome, LEAA, and Bishop Robinson, NOBLE.

Sweeping Improvements Recommended

Juvenile Justice Administration Standards

Sweeping standards to improve the nation's juvenile justice system have been recommended in a 522-page report developed by the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NAC).

"Standards for the Administration of Juvenile Justice" was developed to help juvenile justice practitioners overhaul and unify procedures for handling juvenile crime, and was the product of five years of research. The project was administered and coordinated by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

The report contains 286 standards covering virtually every aspect of the juvenile justice system.

Major Standards

Some of the major suggested standards:

- Establish a family court with jurisdiction over nearly all legal matters affecting children.

- Provide comprehensive physical and mental health diagnostic services to children and families at all stages of child development.

- Implement a comprehensive employment strategy through government and private enterprise to expand the number of available jobs.

- Initiate programs to increase the number of beat patrol officers in neighborhoods identified as having a high rate of juvenile delinquency.

- Enact federal and state legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of handguns for other than official purposes.

- Develop methods to limit and restrict the labeling of youth in the educational setting due to social, physical, emotional intellectual, and economic limitations.

- Assess and modify existing federal, state, and local legislation relating to juvenile delinquency.

- Establish in the states an executive office of youth advocate responsible for investigating and reporting misfeasance and malfeasance within the juvenile service system.

- Eliminate all forms of plea negotiations, including negotiations over the level of a criminal charge and its disposition.

- Discontinue operation of residential and nonresidential programs by the federal government for juveniles adjudicated delinquent by the U.S. District Courts.

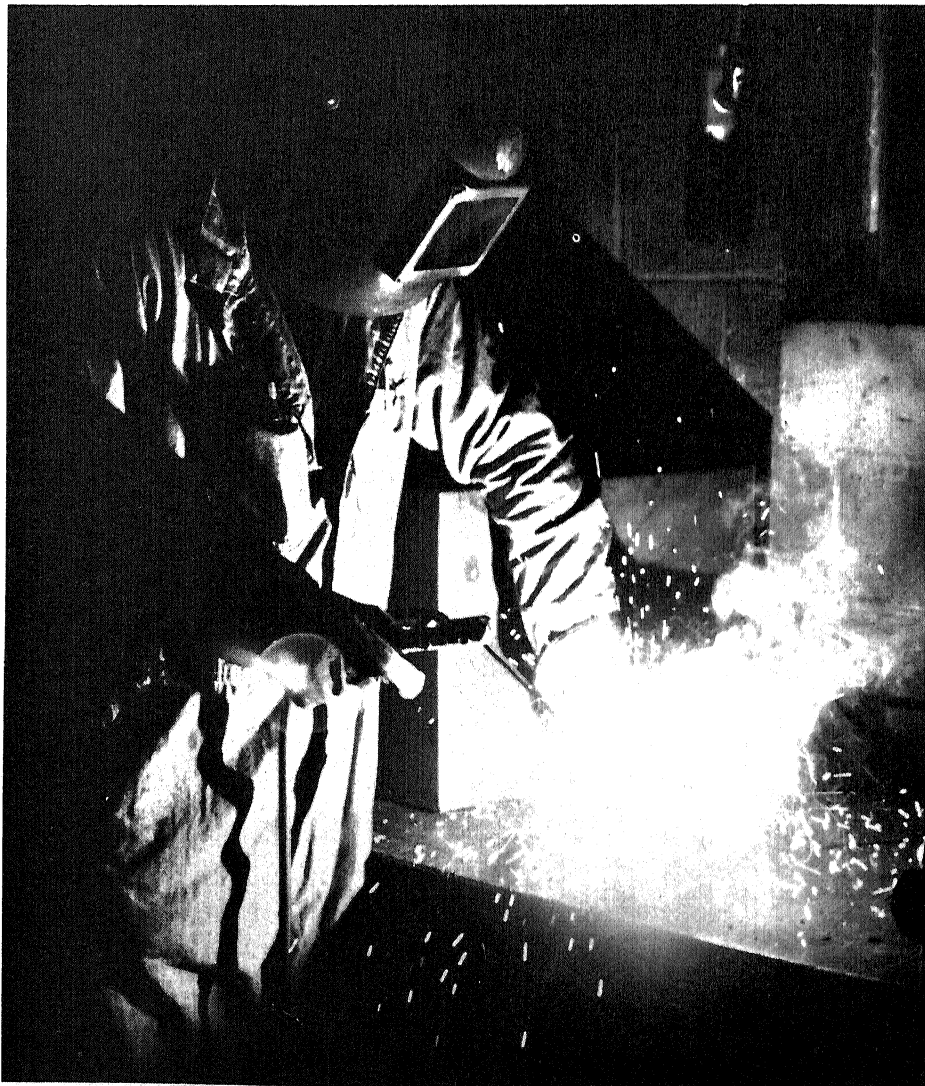
- Create training schools for juveniles and make them coeducational.

The standards are based on materials prepared by the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the National Task Force on

Standards and Goals for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Institute of Judicial Administration/American Bar Association Joint Commission on Juvenile Justice Standards, and other state and national juvenile organizations and agencies.

Voluntary Standards

Implementation of the standards is voluntary. They are intended to provide direction for change, and can be used as a benchmark for measuring progress to-



The standards advocate implementation of a comprehensive employment strategy to expand the number of available jobs.

Developed

ward improving the quality of juvenile justice.

In a forward, the committee said five themes bind the recommendations:

1. The family remains the basic unit of social order, and governmental policies, programs, and practices should be designed to support and assist families, not usurp their functions.

2. Guidelines and review procedures should be drafted for all intervention, intake, custody, and dispositional decisions affecting juveniles.

3. Juveniles should be given "the protection accorded to adults—(and) the solicitous care and regenerative treatment postulated for children."

4. The preferred choice among various options is the option that least intrudes upon the liberty and privacy of the juvenile.

5. Rehabilitation programs that restrain liberty should be designed to achieve the rehabilitative goals within the shortest period of time.

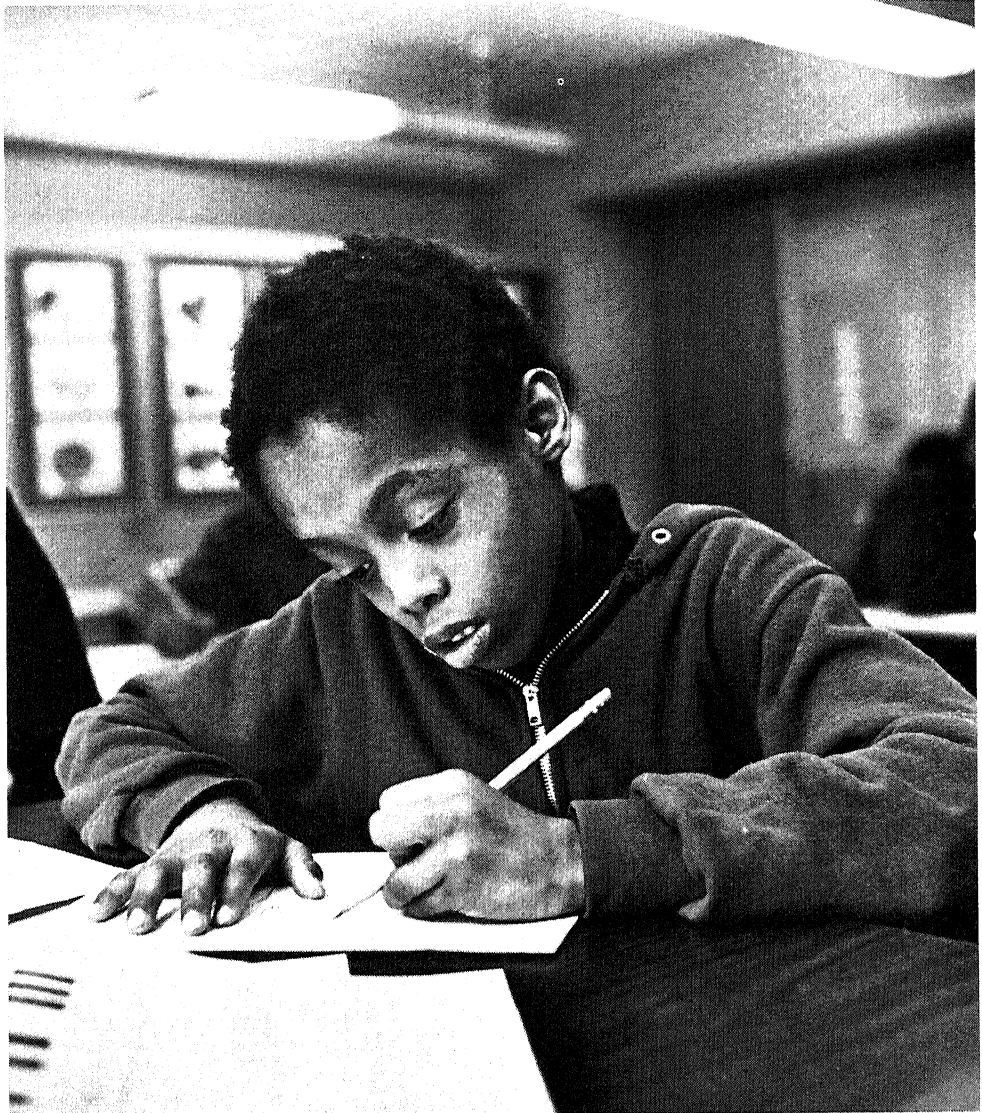
Public Hearings

The National Advisory Council will hold a series of public hearings on the standards to explain the positions of the committee and invite public comment on the effect.

OJJDP also plans to create a National Juvenile Justice Standards Resource Center to provide information, training, and technical assistance on the standards.

For information on either the hearings or the center, contact Barbara Allen-Hagen, 202-724-5896, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20531.

Individual copies of the standards are available, free of charge, from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850 (publication number NCJ-69359). The telephone number is 301-251-5500. ■



The standards state methods should be developed to limit the labeling of youth in schools due to social, physical, emotional, intellectual, and economic limitations.

RECENT GRANTS

OJJDP

• \$279,524 to the **Wind River Legal Services** organization in Fort Washakie, Wyoming, to operate a juvenile justice program on the Wind River Indian Reservation and run the Sweetwater County Juvenile Justice Project throughout the western part of the state.

• \$220,483 to the **Department of Addiction Services** in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, to operate a program called Community Action for Restitu-

tion in Services to Minor's Achievement, CARISMA.

• \$300,765 to **Independent School District 625** in St. Paul, Minnesota, to operate an alternative education program.

• \$185,273 to the **Mobile Terrace Community Youth Group, Inc.**, Mobile, Alabama, to operate a delinquency prevention program.

• \$287,773 to the **Coordinating Council for Handicapped Children**, Chicago, Illinois, to operate a delinquency prevention program. ■

Only 25% Of Parolees Had Parole Revoked, Study Finds

A three-year Bureau of Justice Statistics study of the parole experience of the 64,000 people paroled during 1974 and 1975 has found that only 25 percent had their parole revoked or were returned to prison before their parole ended.

The bureau also announced that an estimated 196,500 men and women were on parole from federal, state, or local corrections institutions in the U.S. at the end of 1979.

The nationwide figure represents an increase of 11,400 parolees over the 185,100 people on parole at the end of 1978. There were about 155,100 people on parole at the end of 1974.

There were 301,800 inmates of federal and state prisons at the end of 1979 compared to 218,500 inmates at the end of 1974, the bureau said.

The statistics appear in the report "Parole in the United States: 1979," which was prepared for the

bureau by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency based on data voluntarily provided by the states and territories. Among the report's other highlights are the following:

- In addition to the 196,500 people on parole at the end of 1979, there were 25,000 people under the jurisdiction of parole authorities who were mandatory releasees, that is, prisoners released to community supervision as a result of good time or other statutory sentence reduction measures.

- The trend toward reduced discretion for both sentencing judges and paroling authorities continued during 1979, and by the end of the year 29 jurisdictions in the country (55 percent) had structured sentencing and/or parole decision-making.

- There were about 590,772 cases under the supervision of parole or

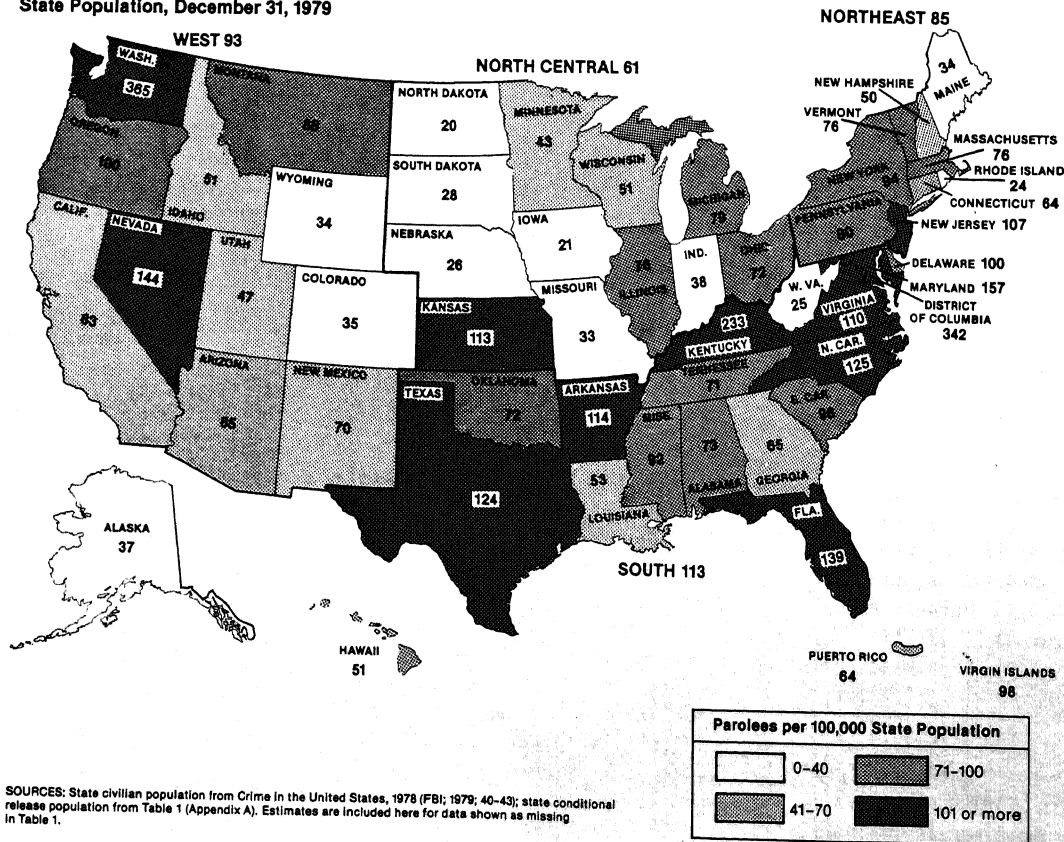
community supervision agencies at the end of 1979. The total caseload includes probationers, juveniles, pretrial diversion cases, and civil drug cases as well as people on conditional release. There were 8,303 staff persons in charge of those cases, which is an average caseload of 71 people.

- There was a substantial increase in parole use in the southern and north-central states between 1965 and 1978.

- Conditional release constituted 75.6 percent of all prison releases during 1978.

The 48-page report, which is a part of the bureau's Uniform Parole Reports series, contains a variety of other information, including data on individual state caseloads and the like. Individual copies may be obtained from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20531.

Conditional Releasees per 100,000 State Population, December 31, 1979





Publications



Child Abuse and Neglect: A Trainer's Manual, published by Parents' and Children's Services of the Children's Mission in Boston, Mass. The cost is \$7.50. To order, write: Parents' and Children's Services of the Children's Mission, 329 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02115.

State Court Model Statistical Dictionary and State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report 1976, both published by the National Center for State Courts. The dictionary is available free from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850, or from the National Court Statistics Project, National Center for State Courts, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, Va. 23185. The annual report is available at a cost of \$12.50 from the National Court Statistics Project, National Center for State Courts.

Parole: Crime Postponement? or Crime Prevention? by Howard R. Sacks and Charles H. Logan, published by the University of Connecticut School of Law. The cost is \$6.95. To order, write: The University of Connecticut, School of Law Press, 1800 Asylum Avenue, West Hartford, Conn. 06117.

Scientific Evidence in Criminal Cases, Second Edition, by Andre Moenssens and Fred Inbau (\$25.00), and **Results of the Laboratory Proficiency Testing Research** (\$50.00), both published by the National College for Criminal Defense. To order, write: National College for Criminal Defense, College of Law, University of Houston, 4800 Calhoun, Houston, Texas 77004.

Volunteers in Criminal Justice: A Literature Review and Selected Bibliography, **White-Collar Crime: A Selected Bibliography**, and **Correctional Staff Development and Training: A Selected Bibliography**, all published by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service and available free by writing: NCJRS, Department F, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850.

Selection and Application Guide to Police Photographic Equipment, prepared by the Naval Surface Weapons Center for the National Bureau of Standards under sponsorship of the National Institute of Justice. The cost is \$3.75 and the order

number is 003-003-022241. To order, write: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders: A Compilation and Analysis of State Statutes, Report No. 4, and **Juveniles in Adult Correctional Facilities: A Compilation and Analysis of State Statutes, Report No. 5**, both published by the State Legislative Leaders Foundation. To order, contact: Warren N. Paul, Project Director, Legislative Technical Assistance in Juvenile Justice Project, State Legislative Leaders Foundation, 758 Sherman, Denver, Colo. 80203, 303/861-0833.

Jail Inmates' Mental Health Care Neglected: State and Federal Attention Needed, published by the federal government's General Accounting Office. The cost is \$1.00, and the order number is 113764 (GGD-81-5). To order, contact: General Accounting Office, Distribution Section, 441 G Street, N.W., Rm. 1518, Washington, D.C. 20548, 202/275-6241.

Civilian Review of the Police—The Experiences of American Cities, published by the Hartford Institute of Criminal and Social Justice. The cost is \$10.00. To order, write: Hartford Institute of Criminal and Social Justice, 15 Lewis Street, Suite 501, Hartford, Conn. 06103.

National Directory of Children and Youth Services, by the editors of Child Protection Report. The cost is \$42.00. To order, write: CPR Directory Services, 1301 20th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Criminal Court Monitoring Handbook, Revised Edition, published by the Fund for Modern Courts, Inc. Single copies are available free from the Fund for Modern Courts, 36 West 44th Street, Rm. 711, New York, N.Y. 10036. Include \$1.00 for postage and handling.

Directory of Dispute Resolution Programs, published by the American Bar Association's Special Committee on Resolution of Minor Disputes. The cost is \$9.00. To order, write: Special Committee on the Resolution of Minor Disputes, American Bar Association, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. ■

States May Permit Cameras In Court

States may permit the use of television cameras and still photography in courtrooms during criminal trials even if a defendant objects, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled. The court said there was nothing inherently unconstitutional in permitting cameras to be used during a criminal trial. However, the decision noted that their use could possibly distort the process of justice and must be carefully monitored by judges.

The court ruling came in a case that originated in Florida where two Miami Beach police officers were convicted of burglary in a trial where television cameras were permitted in the courtroom as part of a statewide experiment.

The defendants argued that the publicity surrounding the trial and the interest stirred by the television coverage made it impossible for them to get a fair trial.

The court, however, said that the risk of prejudice against a defendant is a part of every criminal trial and must be examined on a case-by-case basis regardless of the presence or absence of media attention.

The mere presence of television cameras and still photographers in court does not automatically create bias, the court said. If bias does result, it is up to the defendant to prove it during appeal proceedings. ■

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Research Briefs

National Institute of Justice

FOCUS

New Edition of Essays on *Crime and Justice* Now Available

Articles on deterrence, criminal careers, and criminal juries are among the topics explored in Volume 2 of *Crime and Justice*. The annual series of reviews of criminal justice research is prepared under the auspices of the National Institute of Justice. The first volume was published in 1979.

Edited by Norval Morris, Julius Kreeger professor of law and criminology at the University of Chicago law school, and Michael Tonry, associate professor of law at the University of Maryland law school, the series features essays by prominent scholars on the state of research on criminal justice issues and institutions. Written for an audience of researchers, practitioners, policymakers, and concerned citizens, the essays integrate the significant work in justice research that has emerged from an ever-widening number of disciplines.

Introducing Volume 2, editors Norval Morris and Michael Tonry said that one aim of the series is "to mount a sustained attack on the walls of disciplinary division that impeded the acquisition of knowledge about crime, its prevention, and its treatment."

Each series draws writers from disciplines traditionally associated with criminal justice research as well as from fields represented recently in the research literature. The essays on criminal juries, deterrence, and criminal careers in Volume 2 are familiar topics in the annals of criminological literature. By contrast, the essay topic on biology and crime, while not a new field of inquiry, pulls together research that has been housed largely in medical journals.

In another vein, the articles on professional policing in the United States and on changes in criminal law in 18- and 19th-century England are written from a historical perspective, bringing together several types of research outside the mainstream of criminological inquiry.

Volume 2 essays and authors are as follows:

"Research in Criminal Deterrence: Laying the Groundwork for the Second Decade," Philip Cook;

"Criminal Juries," John Baldwin and Michael McConville;

"Criminal Career Research: A Review of Recent Evidence," Joan Petersilia;

"Urban Police and Crime in Nineteenth-Century America," Roger Lane;

"Crime and Justice in Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century England," Douglas Hay;

"The Prisoners' Rights Movement

and Its Impacts, 1960-80," James Jacobs;

"Biology and Crime," Sarnoff Mednick and Jan Volavka;

"Continental Cures for American Ailments: European Criminal Procedure as a Model for Law Reform," Thomas Weigend; and,

"A Critique of Marxist Criminology," Richard Sparks.

An editorial review board, chaired by Dr. Morris, invites contributors to each volume. The manuscripts are reviewed by the board and other experts.

The editorial review board is composed of the following members: Alfred Blumstein, Shari Diamond, Daniel Glaser, Ted Robert Gurr, Wade McCree, Sheldon Messinger, Norval Morris, Patrick Murphy, Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Michael Tonry, Patricia Wald, Nigel Walker, and Franklin E. Zimring.

Crime and Justice is available from the University of Chicago Press,

11030 South Langley Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60628. The price is \$19.50 for the hard cover and \$7.95 for the paperback edition. Please specify order number ISBN:0-226-53957-1. Copies of Volume 1 also are available in hard cover and paperback at \$14.00 and \$6.95 respectively—order number ISBN:0-226-53955-5. Information on standing orders for subsequent volumes is available from the University of Chicago Press, Standing Order Department, 5801 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

D.C. Child Sexual Abuse Project Rated Exemplary

Little is known about child sexual abuse—why or how often it happens or how to prevent it. Equally uncertain is the number of victims: estimates range from 6,000 to 100,000 children annually.

More than 150 programs throughout the country provide medical and counseling services for the victims of sexual abuse and their families. Specific services vary, but all programs provide the reassurance of a place to seek help. And through their efforts, community attention has become focused on the serious problem of child sexual abuse and its unknown—but potentially devastating—proportions.

In the District of Columbia, the Special Unit of the Children's Hospital Child Protection Center has been designated an Exemplary Project by the Institute. Among other activities, the hospital's child sexual abuse program has waged a successful campaign of promoting community awareness. According to the program staff:

- In 1979, 211 cases of child sexual abuse were reported by the program to the District's police, an increase of approximately 60 percent from the previous year.

- Client contacts with staff increased 76 percent in the program's second year, from 195 contacts in 1978 to 344 in 1979. Included in these figures for staff activities are consultations and referrals to the program as well as



Project staff are skilled in establishing rapport with children and making them feel comfortable.

provision of the full range of program services.

The project is located at Children's Hospital, a national center for research and medical treatment of children. The program was launched in 1978 as a special unit of the Hospital's Child Protection Center, funded by the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. The special unit was formed because the parent organization's mandate limited intensive treatment to intrafamily cases only, which comprised 20 percent of their sexual abuse caseload. An additional stimulus for forming the program was the realization that cases of sexual abuse required a different type of treatment than other forms of abuse or cases of neglect.

The program provides crisis intervention and short-term counseling for the victims of sexual abuse and their families. The staff also refers clients to social service agencies for additional help or longer-term counseling.

In addition to medical and counseling services, staff participate in research on child sexual abuse. Their contributions have been published in numerous professional journals.

The affiliation of an attorney—a unique feature of this program—has served to involve the forces of the criminal justice system in dealing with

the problem of child sexual abuse. The criminal justice specialist explains the judicial process to victims and accompanies them throughout the court proceedings but does not represent them. In addition, cases are tracked throughout the criminal justice process, and the records of juvenile defendants are made available to the program. In turn, this in-

formation augments the program's medical and psychological research on child sexual abuse, incorporating the criminal justice perspective.

Project staff have provided extensive training for the police, prosecutors, and social service and medical agencies throughout the D.C. metropolitan area. Separate training programs have been developed for each agency of the criminal justice system, various social services, and the hospital divisions that treat the victims.

Through its community awareness materials and national workshops, the program has gained widespread recognition. Program staff have assisted similar projects in five states.

This Exemplary Project award completes the roster of projects selected in the 1980 review cycle. Two other programs received the Exemplary distinction several months ago. (See Dec./Jan. issue of "Research Briefs".)

To be eligible for an Exemplary award, candidate programs must have demonstrated their:

- **Effectiveness in reducing crime or improving the operations and quality of criminal justice**
- **Cost effectiveness**
- **Adaptability to other jurisdictions**
- **Willingness to provide information on their projects to other communities.**



Staff attorney David Lloyd is the program's liaison to the criminal justice system.

Research Briefs

National Institute of Justice

Announcements

Application Deadline for Unsolicited Research Program

June 30, 1981 is the closing date for the Institute's current funding cycle of the Unsolicited Research program.

The Unsolicited Research program is designed to foster creative ideas and approaches to the study of crime and justice. The program seeks to elicit innovative contributions by scholars in the field of justice research and by those from other disciplines who may be new to the field. Each year, the program sponsors a limited number of projects, often on topics not included in the Institute's agenda of research priorities.

A solicitation for the program sets forth the kinds of research eligible for funding, the submission requirements, and level of funding. Copies of the announcement may be obtained by writing: Solicitation—Unsolicited Research Program, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850.

NIJ Announces FY 1981 Solicitations

Research on crime victims, jails, race relations in prisons, and police collective bargaining are among the topics NIJ will fund in FY 1981.

Plans call for the following programs to be funded this fiscal year:

Victim Responses to Violent Crime
*The Role and Impact of Police Collective Bargaining**

Efficient Use of Police Resources
Comparative Analysis of Various Dispute Resolution Programs

Research on the Causes and Control of Racial Tensions in Prisons

*Critical Issues Relating to the Operations and Use of Jails (Jail Research)** (See page 11)

Synthesis of Research on Neighborhood Crime Prevention

Evaluation of the Differential Police Response Field Test

*Unsolicited Research Program** (see announcement above)

Programs marked with an asterisk have already been announced in the *Federal Register*; other solicitations will be announced as issued. Additional research topics may be selected in the coming months.

All prospective applicants must obtain a copy of the full solicitation before submitting proposals. Readers interested in receiving a copy of a particular program announcement should write to: National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. Please specify the title of the announcement and enclose a self-addressed mailing label.

Events

Minority Researchers Discuss Key Issues

"The fear of crime expressed by minorities in American society emerges out of the alarmingly high magnitude of their criminal victimization."

Dr. Carroll Wiltz of Dillard University made this point in reviewing statistics on the victimization suffered by minorities at a recent conference conducted by the Research Department of the National Urban League. Entitled "An Assessment of Research on Minorities and Crime and the Administration of Justice," the meeting brought together minority researchers to discuss issues involving crime and the judicial system which keenly affect minority communities. The papers commissioned for the forum will be part of an assessment of existing research which the Urban League is conducting for NIJ as a foundation for future studies.

Dr. Wiltz said that victimization surveys show that young minority men between the ages of 15 and 24 are 5 to 10 times more likely to be victims of homicide than white men of the same age group. Minorities also are

more likely to be physically assaulted than whites. Blacks suffer more from these assaults than any other group: 54 percent of assaults against blacks resulted in serious injuries, compared to 45 percent for Hispanics and 36 percent for whites.

Noting the limitations of programs operating solely at the state level, Dr. Wiltz urged a greater emphasis on the social structure of the minority community for reducing crime and helping victims.

Similar thoughts were voiced by Dr. Joseph Strauss of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville in his presentation on "Language and Cultural Barriers for Native Americans Throughout the Criminal Justice System." Dr. Strauss emphasized the need for researchers to shift their focus from the "social problems" of Indians to an emphasis on strengthening the Indian family.

Dr. Strauss cited the disproportionately high number of alcohol-related arrests for Indians—7 to 22 times greater than for blacks or whites. "American Indians would agree that alcoholism is their number one health problem," he said, adding that the Indian family and kin should be the focal point for any program aimed at fighting alcoholism.

Complicating the administration of justice on Indian reservations is the "confused jurisdictional picture," Dr. Strauss continued. The legitimate powers of the tribal councils often conflict with the overlapping authority of federal and state jurisdiction.

Dr. Samuel Myers of the Federal Trade Commission discussed his research on unemployment and the ex-offender. In studying a sample of federal ex-offenders, Dr. Myers found that the recidivism rates were higher among blacks than whites when socio-economic factors were excluded. When employment histories and other socio-economic variables were included, the gap in the recidivism rates narrowed. Moreover, when only the employment experiences of the two groups were incorporated into the analysis, the difference in the rates all but disappeared.

In her presentation on minority females and crime, Dr. Coramae Mann of Florida State University noted that most women are arrested for "victimless" crimes such as disorderly conduct.

arly conduct, drunkenness, prostitution, drug abuse, and liquor law violations. Compared to white women, minority women seem to experience harsher treatment within the criminal justice system, she added. Data from the state which identified arrests by ethnic group in relation to the punishment suggested that "differential sentencing practices appeared related to the women's ethnic status," Dr. Mann said. For example, black women were more likely than other groups to be imprisoned for drug law violations, burglary, and motor vehicle theft.

Other participants who spoke at the conference were as follows:

Larry Trujillo, University of California at Berkeley, "Police Use of Excessive Force;"

Paul Takagi, University of California at Berkeley, "Corrections: The Impact of Institutionalization on the Minority Offender;"

Robert Beasley, National Urban League, "Corrections: Alternatives to Incarceration" (substituting for Alfreda Iglehart, University of Michigan);

Andrea Sullivan, private consultant, "Minority Community Response to Crime and Its Impact on Police-Minority Community Relations;" and,

Carlos Asitz, State University of New York at Albany, "Language and Cultural Barriers for Hispanics throughout the Criminal Justice System."

Dr. Robert Hill, director of the Urban League's research department, said the two-day forum offered an opportunity for imparting to research topics more of a minority perspective. The participants were chosen by the League after a survey of the research community. Papers commissioned for the forum will be included in a volume currently being compiled by the Urban League.

... in Progress

Institute to Sponsor Research on Jails

The Institute will shortly launch a research project on jails as the first phase of what is envisioned as a long-term research effort.

Up to \$245,000 is earmarked for two studies. The Institute is currently inviting proposals for the project. The deadline is April 20, 1981.

Data has been compiled on prisons, sentencing, probation, and other parts of the correctional system, but little information has been systematically collected on jails. Most of the existing data consists of rough estimates of jail populations or anecdotal information.

Instead of specifying the research topic, the Institute is issuing an "open solicitation" to allow applicants to propose and develop research on a variety of subjects related to jails.

Among the topics warranting investigation are approaches for dealing with projected increases in jail costs. Construction costs of a single

jail unit is estimated to rise to \$37,472 by the end of 1982. Operating expenses by that year are projected at twice the 1977 level. Because of the potential impact of these increases on financially-strapped localities, research could investigate alternative approaches for confinement or cost reduction.

Other possible topics include analytic approaches for measuring the jail population, the interchange of populations between prisons and jails, and the interchange of detained and convicted inmates.

Researchers interested in submitting a proposal must obtain a copy of the solicitation. Write to: Lawrence A. Greenfeld, Office of Research Programs, National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20531.



Empirical studies for improving knowledge about the nation's jails would be conducted under NIJ research program.

\$5 Million Awarded To Reimburse States For Refugee Costs

LEAA will administer a program to provide \$5 million to reimburse states and localities for extraordinary security and safety costs incurred during the recent influx of Cubans and Haitians to the United States. The program is being funded by the Department of Health and Human Services.

Under the program, 80 percent of the \$5 million will be disbursed to the four states who had a population of 2,500 or more entrants as of September 30, 1980: Florida, New Jersey, New York, and California.

The remaining 20 percent will go to those states in which processing and resettlement camps were or are currently located.

LEAA will distribute the funds through the state criminal justice councils. ■

First Federal Vocational Prison Program Created

The first federal program for improving vocational education and training in adult and juvenile correctional institutions has been established by the Department of Education under a grant from the National Institute of Corrections.

The program will provide technical assistance to state Departments of Education to plan, develop, and implement education programs in correctional facilities, and support evaluation, research, and architectural design projects.

For additional information about this program, contact: Department of Education, Office of Special Programs, Corrections Program, Attn: Dr. Osa Coffey, ROB No. 3, Rm. 5660, 7th and D Sts., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202, 202/245-9608. ■

AROUND the NATION

LOS ANGELES—The abuser and the victim are not alone in suffering the effects of family violence, a University of Southern California researcher says. The atmosphere of fear and uncertainty generated by family violence makes all family members prone to a variety of psychological problems, but children are especially vulnerable, says Barbara Star, an associate professor of social work who has completed research on family violence.

Children who see a parent being abused may learn to "censor" themselves to avoid offending the abusing parent, Ms. Star reports. Consequently, they may have difficulty showing appropriate emotion. Or children may act out an abusing parent's violent feelings in an effort to be loved. Ms. Star cites the case of one child who shot her younger sister, a victim of the father's abuse, in an attempt to gain favor with her dad.

For many children, the best coping mechanism may be to run away. Ms. Star says police estimate at least 50 percent of runaway children are attempting to escape from a physically or sexually abusive family situation.

CHICAGO—The American Bar Association has announced the start of a criminal justice mental health standards project directed by Professor B. James George, Jr. The project will focus on such problems as: police encounters with mentally disabled persons; incompetency to stand trial; nonresponsibility for crime; sexual psychopathy and other dispositional statutes; mentally disabled convicts; civil commitment of prosecuted persons; and the role of psychiatrists, psychologists, and mental health professionals in criminal law. Additional information on the project is available from the Standing Committee on Association Standards for Criminal Justice, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The New York City Police Department is experimenting with nets to subdue violent persons. Two incidents in which mentally ill offenders were killed while police were trying to arrest them prompted the department to find a better way of dealing with the disturbed and violent. Mace was tested in 37 arrests last year. In 16 of those cases, the person had a dangerous weapon. Mace was not effective every time. Some criminal psychologists have supported use of the nets, arguing that the net will help the patients who can be treated by keeping them alive for the doctors. When police encounter a violent person, if time and other circumstances permit, a net will be called for and will be dropped on the subject, often after the subject has been disoriented by being sprayed with foam.

HAMPTON, VA.—The Hampton Police Division has found that bullet-proof vests may save police officers from injuries other than gunshot wounds. Several Hampton officers believe the vests saved them from serious injuries in automobile accidents. To find out if the vests could have saved other officers' lives, the Hampton police studied 41 incidents in which police officers were killed during January, 1979 through December, 1980. They reviewed several criteria: the location of the fatal wound; the type of weapon used; and whether or not a vest was worn. Eighty percent of the officers who were killed were not wearing vests. Of those, the study found, 45 percent could possibly have been saved by wearing one. ■



CRIMINAL DEFENSE. . . The National College for Criminal Defense, as part of its Professional Development Program, publishes audio and video tapes for practicing lawyers and judges. For a free listing of tapes, contact: Audio-Visual Department, National College for Criminal Defense, College of Law, University of Houston, Houston, Texas 77004, 713/749-2283. ■

people people people

Senator Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) is the new chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Sen. Thurmond has been a member of the U.S. Senate since 1954. He was governor of South Carolina from 1947 to 1951 after serving in the U.S. Army during World War II. From 1938 to 1946 he was a circuit judge in South Carolina. Prior to his judicial appointment, he served in the state senate for five years. In 1930, he was admitted to the South Carolina Bar after teaching for several years. He is a graduate of Clemson University.



Senator Arlen Specter (R-Pa.) is the new chairman of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice. The subcommittee has oversight jurisdiction for all the JSIA agencies.

Sen. Specter is starting his first term in the Senate. A resident of Philadelphia, he served as district attorney from 1965 to 1967, and again from 1969 to 1973. In 1964, he was appointed assistant counsel to the Warren Commission in Washington, D.C. He was assistant district attorney in Philadelphia from 1959 to 1963, and spent three years in private practice with the law firm of Dechert, Price, and Rhoads after graduating from Yale Law School in 1956.



James C. Woodard, former chairman of the North Carolina Paroles Commission, has been sworn in as the new secretary of the North Carolina Department of Correction.

Mr. Woodard was clerk of the Johnston County, North Carolina, Superior Court, and is a past



president of the North Carolina Clerks of Court Association. He also is a past president of the North Carolina Mental Health Association.

Governor George D. Busbee of Georgia and **Judge Hubert B. Pair** of Washington, D.C., have received the Herbert Harley Award from the American Judicature Society in recognition of their services in promoting the effective administration of justice. The award is named in honor of the founder of the society.

Governor Busbee was cited for his impressive contributions to strengthening the justice system in Georgia, particularly his support for creation of a judicial nominating commission.

Judge Pair, senior judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, was recognized for helping institute a specialized appellate division in Washington, D.C.

John E. Otto has been named FBI executive assistant director in charge of law enforcement services. In his new position as one of the second highest ranking FBI officials, Mr. Otto is responsible for all law enforcement cooperative services performed by the Bureau, including its laboratory, identification, and training divisions.

Mr. Otto is a 17-year veteran of the FBI who began his career as a special agent in Dallas, Texas, and Newark, New Jersey.



Gov. Busbee



Judge Pair



New Device Will Aid In Arson Investigations

A key tool used by arson investigators—called a vapor detector—should become more reliable with a new device for improving calibration developed by researchers at the National Bureau of Standards. The project is being supported by an NIJ grant.

Aid Investigators

The device is intended to help arson investigators determine a fire's cause. The detector samples the air for flammable vapors after the fire has been extinguished. A sensing device produces a signal, indicating the presence of hydrocarbon vapors which evolve from residual petroleum distillates such as gasoline, kerosene, and paint thinner, the most common accelerants arsonists use to set fires.

Debris Analyzed

Samples of nearby debris likely to contain accelerants are then located, collected, and sent to a laboratory for identification of the accelerant. Finding the evidence depends upon the time elapsed since the fire, the solubility of the accelerant used, the porosity of material in which the accelerant is absorbed, and the detector's sensitivity.

As part of a follow-up effort, NBS researchers are evaluating different commercial vapor detectors.

For further information, contact the National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Commerce Department, Washington, D.C. 20234, 301/921-1000. ■

Views In The News

VICTORY FOR JUSTICE: "The Supreme Court has sensibly rejected the view that photographic coverage inherently deprives a defendant of a fair trial. Its unanimous decision to let states continue experimental televising of trials is a victory for public justice.

"There have been some notorious cases. . . where radio and television reporters ran amok in the courtroom. . . But conditions have changed and, as the Court noted, are changing still. . .

"The media have produced some telling courtroom journalism, showing off the justice system to a public that would otherwise know it only through those other TV creations, the Perry Masons.

"Half the states have recently begun controlled court experiments with the cameras. It would have been short-sighted to lose the evidence of their effect.

"The Court's decision will not automatically subject every defendant or fearful witness to on-camera testimony. Cases differ, and judges and lawyers are now free to learn when, if ever, the camera poses real risks for justice."—*Editorial, The New York Times.*

ASSESSING JUVENILE JUSTICE: "There are many misconceptions about how criminal courts work in adult cases. But, when a juvenile comes before the bar of justice the situation becomes even more unclear. . .

"It is often difficult to assess what goes on behind the closed doors of the juvenile courts. . .

"The League of Women Voters has undertaken a project to find the answers. . .

"Funds to collate the facts are coming from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, the Illinois Judges Association Foundation, the Illinois Bar Foundation, and the Chicago Community Trust.

"Even if no major problems are uncovered, the project will be worthwhile for providing a review of a little known or understood segment of the court system. If areas are found in which youthful defendants are deprived of their rights or the laws not properly enforced the study will be truly invaluable."—*Editorial, Rockford, Ill., Register Star.*

CAN'T AFFORD MANDATORY SENTENCING: "Mandatory sentencing has wide popular support, but we hope the lawmakers will resist the temptation. Montana can't afford it.

"Whatever the record of determinate sentencing laws in deterring crime—and that record is mixed—it is clear that the most immediate effect of such a law in Montana would be to stretch the state's prison and the counties' jail facilities to the breaking point. . .

"A more sensible solution is that . . . the state Sentence Review Division should have the authority to develop sentence guidelines for each criminal offense. These would be set by averaging historical patterns and considering both the crime itself and personal factors related to offenders. The state Supreme Court would review and approve or disapprove the guidelines proposed by the division. The judges would then have a common measuring stick for their sentencing decisions.

"And of course every Montana judge has to face the voters. That's the best mandatory sentencing law of all."—*Editorial, Great Falls, Mont., Tribune.*

INFORMATION NEEDED: "Statistics compiled by the New York City police department show that fewer than one percent of all persons arrested and charged with a felony in that city go to prison. Fewer than 20 percent are even prosecuted for the felony.

"These are shocking figures, especially since they reflect a problem common to every large metropolitan area. . .

"The solution to this problem, however, is not to expend vast sums of money to make the criminal justice system big enough. . .

"The real solution recognizes that the criminal justice system cannot handle the whole burden of crime by trying every case to verdict. . . The decision whom to try, with whom to bargain, whom to dismiss must be made carefully and with as much information as possible.

"In big cities such as New York or Chicago, this means that computers must be used and must have access to as much criminal history information on individual defendants as possible. (The) State's Attorney should press ahead with a project to install a computerized case-management program so that even if each defendant is not prosecuted to the maximum legal limit, at least the process of informally dealing away cases is under the control of the prosecutors and not of an impersonal criminal justice system run amok."—*Editorial, Chicago Tribune.* ■

Together.

You and your neighbors can help.

Write to: Crime Prevention Coalition, Box 6600, Rockville, Maryland 20850

TAKE A BITE OUT OF

CRIME

A message from the Crime Prevention Coalition, this publication and The Ad Council
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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Calendar

MAY 1981						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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31						

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Apr. 6-8: Dealing with the Mentally Ill Offender, Washington, D.C.; **Apr. 27-29:** Proposal Writing for Corrections, Washington, D.C.; **May 6-8:** Fire Emergency Planning, Atlanta, Ga.; **May 13-15:** Defensive Tactics for the Correctional Environment, Kansas City, Mo.; **May 18-20:** Managing Stress in Corrections, Washington, D.C.; **May 21-22:** How to Develop Policies and Procedures, Hartford, Conn.; and **May 27-29:** Emergency Evacuation Procedures, New Orleans, La., all sponsored by the American Correctional Association. Contact: ACA, 4321 Hartwick Road, Suite L-208, College Park, Md. 20740, 301/699-7650.

Apr. 22-24: Tactical Approaches to Crimes in Progress and **Apr. 27-May 1:** Sex Crimes Investigation Seminar, both held in Evanston, Ill., and sponsored by The Traffic Institute. Contact: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, Ill. 60204, 312/492-7245.

May 3-6: Juvenile Court Intake, Santa Fe, N.M.; **May 17-20:** Managing Misdemeanor Courts, Tampa, Fla.; **June 14-19:** Casflow and Jury Management, San Diego, Calif.; **June 21-26:** Juvenile Justice Management, Snowmass, Colo.; and **June 24-27:** Strengthening the Executive Component of the Court, Snowmass, Colo., all sponsored by the Institute for Court Management. Contact: Institute for Court Management, 1624 Market Street, Suite 210, Denver, Colo. 80202.

May 3-9: Providing Protective Services; **May 17-21:** Hostage Tactics and Negotiations; **June 7-11:** Law Enforcement/Security Field Survival Program; and, **June 14-18:** Accident Prevention and Pursuit Tactics, all held in Winchester, Va., and sponsored by Dr. Richard W. Kobetz and Associates. Contact: Dr. Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route 2, Box 342, Winchester, Va. 22601, 703/662-7288.

May 4-8: Crisis Intervention; **May 25-29:** Police Photography; **June 3-5:** Executive Development—Developing a

Philosophy of Management; and, **June 8-12:** Hypnosis in Criminal Investigation, all held in St. Petersburg, Fla., and sponsored by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Contact: FILE, P. O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, Fla., 813/381-0681, ext. 4601.

May 5: Security Supervision, Memphis, Tenn.; **May 5-8:** Police Management, Indianapolis, Ind.; **May 18-21:** Security Management, Indianapolis, Ind.; **June 2-3:** Training Methods for Security, Indianapolis, Ind.; **June 8-11:** Security Investigations, San Francisco, Calif.; and, **June 16-17:** Personnel Workshop, South Bend, Ind., all sponsored by Indiana University's Center for Public Safety Training. Contact: Indiana University, Center for Public Safety Training, Harrison Bldg., Suite 502, 143 W. Market Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 46204, 317/264-8085.

May 11-12: Current Concepts and Problems in Crime Prevention, and **June 1-12:** Crime Prevention Technology and Programming, both held in Louisville, Ky., and sponsored by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky. 40292, 502/588-6987.

May 18-20: Examination of Questioned Documents, Fairfax, Va., sponsored by the Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Academy and Northern Virginia Community College. Contact: Administration of Justice Program, Northern Virginia Community College, 8333 Little River Turnpike, Annandale, Va. 22003, 703/323-3253.

May 25-27: Search and Seizure Program, College Park, Md.; and **June 15-19:** Jury and Court Trial Techniques and Problems, Cambridge, Mass., both sponsored by the American Academy of Judicial Education. Contact: American Academy of Judicial Education, 539 Woodward Building, 1426 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, 202/783-5151.

June 1-July 10: 18th Academy of American and International Law; **June 9-11:**

First International Symposium on Psychological Issues in Law Enforcement; and, **June 22-26:** Law Enforcement Instructor Training, all held in Dallas, Texas, and sponsored by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. Contact: Southwestern Legal Foundation, University of Texas, P. O. Box 707, Richardson, Texas 75080, 214/690-2377.

June 4-5: Police Officer Street Survival Seminar, St. Joseph, Mo., sponsored by Calibre Press and the Regional Law Enforcement Training Center. Contact: Regional Training Center, Missouri Western State College, 4525 Downs Drive, St. Joseph, Mo. 64507, 816/271-4220.

June 8-9: Witness Selection, Chicago, Ill., sponsored by the American Arbitration Association. Contact: American Arbitration Association, Department of Education and Training, 180 North La Salle Street, Suite 1214, Chicago, Ill. 60601, 312/346-5045.

June 11-12: Trial Evidence in Federal and State Courts: A Clinical Study of Recent Developments, co-sponsored by the American Law Institute-American Bar Association Committee on Continuing Professional Education and the California Continuing Education of the Bar. Contact: Donald M. Maclay, Director, Office of Courses of Study, ALI-ABA Committee on Continuing Professional Education, 4025 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104, 215/243-1630.

July 7-24: The Seventh Institute on Drugs, Crime, and Justice in England, London, England, sponsored by the American University. Contact: Arnold S. Trebach, Director, Institute on Drugs, Crime, and Justice in England, School of Justice, The American University, Washington, D.C. 20016, 202/686-2405.

July 14-19: 5th Annual Conference and Community Anti-Crime Exposition, Baltimore, Md., sponsored by the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives. Contact: NOBLE, Metroplex, 8401 Corporate Drive, Suite 360, Landover, Md. 20785, 301/459-8344. ■

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National Victims' Rights Week Is Sponsored

Organization for Victims' Rights is sponsoring National Victims' Rights Week to increase public awareness of the problems of victims

promoting victims' rights. It is conducting a one-year campaign under an LEAA grant to:

- Increase public awareness of the problems of victims and witnesses.
- Clearly state the rights of victims and witnesses.
- Alert legislators and public policymakers to the need for funding and support for victim and witness assistance.
- Encourage the development of victim compensation programs.

- Assist state and local victim/witness programs.

NOVA is distributing an information kit on how to organize events and publicity in support of National Victims' Rights Week at the state and local level. For further information or for a copy of the information kit, contact: Marlene Young Rifai, President, National Organization for Victim Assistance, 8565 S.W. Salish Lane, Wilsonville, Oregon 97070. The telephone number is 503/682-2883. ■